

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, DC 20405

OGP 4800.2I  
July 19, 2016

GSA ORDER

SUBJECT: Eligibility to Use GSA Sources of Supply and Services

**GSA Order verbiage**

**Added Comments for comment, explanation, or clarification**

1. Purpose. This Order provides definitions and listings of agencies and organizations authorized to use General Services Administration (GSA) sources of supply and services. It also provides definitive guidelines concerning eligibility requirements.

2. Cancellation. ADM 4800.2H is canceled.

3. Background. 40 U.S.C. §§ 501 - 502 authorizes the Administrator of General Services (Administrator) to procure and supply personal property and non-personal services for executive agencies and other Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations as identified in 31 U.S.C. § 9101, the District of Columbia, qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped individuals for use in making or providing an approved commodity or service to the Government, and state and local governments for certain Federal supply schedule purchases. Other organizations are eligible pursuant to other statutes under which GSA operates (such as 40 U.S.C § 602, which governs eligibility to obtain GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services) or by reason of enabling statutory authority.

4. Nature of revision. To reflect statutory and administrative changes and to update the listings of organizations determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services.

5. Definition. GSA sources of supply and services are defined as those support programs administered by GSA and prescribed in the Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR Parts 101-26--Procurement Sources and Program, 101-39--Interagency Fleet Management Systems (GSA Fleet), 41 CFR Part 101-42, Disposition of Personal Property with Special Handling Requirements, the Federal Management Regulation (FMR), 41 CFR Parts 102-35 through 102-42 --Utilization and Disposal Programs, 102-117--Transportation Management, and the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR), 41 CFR Part 301-73 -- Travel Programs.

6. Authority to use GSA sources of supply and services. The authority to use GSA sources of supply and services is established by statute or regulation (see paragraph 7).

7. Eligible activities. Organizations are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §§ 501 - 502 or other statutory authority; however, some organizations may be eligible to use only specific GSA sources of supply or services. In addition, although an organization may be eligible to use GSA sources of supply, particular sources may not be accessible due to limits of supply sources or geographical constraints. For example, in the case of GSA Fleet, it may not be practical for GSA to make certain sources of supply available. In addition, the terms of a specific contract may not permit participation by otherwise eligible organizations.

a. Executive agencies. 40 U.S.C. § 501, Services for executive agencies, authorizes the Administrator to procure and supply personal property and non-personal services for executive agencies to use in the proper discharge of their responsibilities, and perform functions related to procurement and supply including contracting, inspection, storage, issue, property identification and classification, transportation and traffic management, management of public utility services, and repairing and converting. Executive agencies include:

(1) Executive departments. Cabinet departments are defined in 5 U.S.C. § 101 and are listed in Appendix A.

(2) Wholly owned Government corporations. Corporations wholly owned by the Government are defined in 31 U.S.C. § 9101(3). To the extent that GSA has determined that wholly owned Government corporations not defined in 31 U.S.C. § 9101(3) are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services, such determinations are listed in Appendix A.

(3) Independent establishments in the executive branch of the Government. Independent establishments in the Executive branch are generally defined by 5 U.S.C. § 104. However, it is often necessary to consult specific statutes, legislative histories, and other references to determine whether a particular establishment is within the executive branch. To the extent that GSA has made such determinations, the organizations qualifying under this authority are included in Appendix A.

b. Other Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations, the District of Columbia, qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or other severely handicapped individuals for use in making or providing an approved commodity or service to the Government, and state and local governments for certain Federal Supply Schedule purchases. 40 U.S.C. § 502, Services for other entities, authorizes the Administrator to provide access to GSA sources of supply (or limited authorizations in some cases) to these organizations upon request. 40 U.S.C. § 602 authorizes the Administrator to furnish GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services to Federal agencies, mixed-ownership Government corporations, or the District of Columbia.

(1) Other Federal agencies. These are Federal agencies as defined in 40 U.S.C. § 102(5) that are not in the executive branch of the Government, i.e., any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government. However, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under his direction are not Federal Agencies for purposes of this definition (see ¶ 7.c below). To the extent that GSA has made such determinations, the organizations qualifying under this authority are listed in Appendix B.

(2) Mixed-ownership Government corporations. These are identified in 31 U.S.C. § 9101(2). To the extent that GSA has determined that mixed-ownership Government corporations not defined in 31 U.S.C. § 9101(2) are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services, such determinations are listed in Appendix B.

(3) District of Columbia. The Government of the District of Columbia is eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 502(a)(3) and 40 U.S.C. § 602(c), the latter pertaining to GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services. The Government of the District of Columbia and those parts thereof that have been determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services are listed in Appendix B.

c. The Senate, the House of Representatives, and activities under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol. These organizations are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services under 40 U.S.C. § 113(d) upon request. To the extent that GSA has made such determinations, the organizations qualifying under this authority are listed in Appendix B.

#### **d. Other organizations authorized under the authority of 40 U.S.C. §§ 501 - 502. GSA has determined that certain organizations, other than those described above, are eligible to use its sources of supply and services under the authority provided to the Administrator by 40 U.S.C. §§ 501 - 502.**

(1) Cost-reimbursement contractors (and subcontractors) as properly authorized. Under 40 U.S.C. § 501, the Administrator determined that in order to promote greater economy and efficiency in Government procurement programs, contractors performing cost-reimbursement type contracts or other types of negotiated contracts, when the agency determines that a substantial dollar portion is of a cost-reimbursement nature, may be authorized to use GSA sources of supply. This authorization is reflected in Part 51 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which provides that agencies may authorize certain contractors (generally cost-reimbursement contractors) to use GSA sources of supply. In each case, the written authorization must conform to the requirements of FAR Part 51, Use of Government Sources by Contractors. Contractors are **not** eligible to obtain GSA City Pair Program contract airfares.

(2) Cost-reimbursement or fixed price contractors' use of GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services. Subpart 51.2 of the FAR states that, if it is in the Government's interest, a contracting officer may authorize a cost-reimbursement contractor to obtain, for official purposes only, GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services. The FAR also states that Government contractors shall not be authorized to use GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services for use in performance of any contract other than a cost-reimbursement contract, except as otherwise specifically approved by the Administrator at the request of the agency involved. Accordingly, any request for use of GSA Fleet vehicles and related services by other than a cost-reimbursement contractor must be requested by the agency contracting officer and approved by GSA.

(3) Fixed-price contractors (and subcontractors) purchasing security equipment. Under 40 U.S.C. § 501, the Administrator has determined that fixed-price contractors and lower-tier subcontractors who are required to maintain custody of security classified records and information may purchase security equipment from GSA. Procedures for such acquisitions are set forth in 41 CFR 101-26.507.

(4) Non-Federal firefighting organizations cooperating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 501 and 16 U.S.C. § 580a, it has been determined that certain non-Federal firefighting organizations may purchase wildfire suppression equipment and supplies from the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS). The current interagency agreement between GSA and the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service that enables purchasing based on these statutory authorities is identified as FAS No. FM-IA-06-002, December 27, 2006. Note: GSA transferred product management and sourcing responsibility to the Defense Logistics Agency in 2014 (i.e., "Fire Program supplies") for approximately 300 National Stock Number products; however, eligible non-Federal firefighting organizations covered by the above-referenced statutes may continue to purchase through GSA for wildfire suppression equipment or supplies still under the Agency's purview.

## **(5) Tribes and tribal organizations.**

### **Background: (from NAHASDA)**

*The Congress finds that--*

***(1) the Federal Government has a responsibility to promote the general welfare of the Nation--***

*(A) by using Federal resources to aid families and individuals seeking affordable homes in safe and healthy environments and, in particular, assisting responsible, deserving*

*citizens who cannot provide fully for themselves because of temporary circumstances or factors beyond their control;*

*(B) by working to ensure a thriving national economy and a strong private housing market; and*

*(C) by developing effective partnerships among the Federal Government, State, tribal, and local governments, and private entities that allow government to accept responsibility for fostering the development of a healthy marketplace and allow families to prosper without government involvement in their day-to-day activities;*

*(2) there exists a unique relationship between the Government of the United States and the governments of Indian tribes and a unique Federal responsibility to Indian people;*

*(3) the Constitution of the United States invests the Congress with plenary power over the field of Indian affairs, and through treaties, statutes, and historical relations with Indian tribes, the United States has undertaken a unique trust responsibility to protect and support Indian tribes and Indian people;*

*(4) the Congress, through treaties, statutes, and the general course of dealing with Indian tribes, has assumed a trust responsibility for the protection and preservation of Indian tribes and for working with tribes and their members to improve their housing conditions and socioeconomic status so that they are able to take greater responsibility for their own economic condition;*

*(5) providing affordable homes in safe and healthy environments is an essential element in the special role of the United States in helping tribes and their members to improve their housing conditions and socioeconomic status;*

*(6) the need for affordable homes in safe and healthy environments on Indian reservations, in Indian communities, and in Native Alaskan villages is acute and the Federal Government should shall work not only to provide housing assistance, but also, to the extent practicable, to assist in the development of private housing finance mechanisms on Indian lands to achieve the goals of economic self-sufficiency and self-determination for tribes and their members; and*

*(7) Federal assistance to meet these responsibilities should shall be provided in a manner that recognizes the right of Indian self-determination and tribal self-governance by making such assistance available directly to the Indian tribes or tribally designated entities under authorities similar to those accorded Indian tribes in Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).*

**Notes:**

13 CFR 124.3 defines a "Tribally-owned concern" to mean "any concern at least 51 percent owned by and Indian Tribe as defined in this section."

25 S. 124.109 © (3) reads: "Ownership. (i) For corporate entities, a tribe must own at least 51 percent of the voting stock and at least 51 percent of the aggregate of all classes of stock. For non-corporate entities, a tribe must own at least a 51 percent interest."

**(a) The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA).**

As provided in section 102(13) of Pub. L. 103-413 (the Indian Self Determination Act Amendments of 1994), a tribal organization, when carrying out a contract, grant or cooperative agreement under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, is deemed an executive agency for purposes of 40 U.S.C. § 501 (See 25 U.S.C. § 450j(k). Additionally, each Indian tribe or tribally designated housing entity and each employee of the Indian tribe or tribally designated housing entity shall have access to sources of supply on the same basis as employees of an executive agency. If the self-determination contract contains a provision authorizing interagency motor pool vehicles and related services, as provided in Section 103 of the Indian Self-Determination Act

Amendments of 1994, the tribe or tribal organization is eligible to use GSA Fleet motor vehicles and related services, if available (See 25 U.S.C. § 450I).

Authorization to use GSA sources of supply under the authority cited in this paragraph does not include purchases for resale unless the contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or funding agreement authorizes such activity. Information on the authority for resale must be provided to GSA, and based on that information, GSA must concur.

#### Clarification/Interpretation:

*Every GSA employee asked about this statement stated that the intent was that entities could not purchase GSA source of supply items like the office products available through the Ability One Catalog, and resell them in their own store.*

*The only discussion ever found about this rule gave an example of a commissary...that they had access to purchase bulk items, they were not authorized to resell those items.*

*However, if they purchased them, modified or otherwise added value to them, combine them, repackage them, and put them out for sale since they have either been altered or value added.*

*Applying similar logic to delivery services, a buyer can't simply host a web site to offer discounted shipping labels from UPS, FedEx or DHL.*

*However, if the buyer is using delivery services as part of an offered value-added service they offer to customers, or used to ship sold products to a buyer, that activity is authorized and not deemed to be a reselling activity.*

- (b) The Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA). As provided in section 101 of Pub. L. 110-411 (the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2008), for purposes of 40 U.S.C. § 501, each Indian tribe or tribally designated housing entity shall be considered to be an executive agency in carrying out a program, service, or other activity under a block grant pursuant to NAHASDA; and each tribe or tribally designated housing entity shall have access to sources of supply on the same basis as employees of an executive agency (see 25 U.S.C. § 4111 (j)). Authorization to use GSA sources of supply under the authority cited in this paragraph does not include purchases for resale unless the block grant authorizes such activity. Information on the authority for resale must be provided to GSA, and based on that information, GSA must concur.

#### Supporting Notes:

##### GSA – Determination of Eligibility to access Federal Sources of Supply

GSA's Office of Acquisition Policy (OAP) has been delegated the authority in [GSA Order ADM 5450.39D, Chapter 6](#) to make determinations of eligibility for entities to use GSA sources of supply and services in accordance with [GSA Order OGP 4800.2I](#).

##### I. What Types of Entities are Eligible

- *Entities must be found eligible by GSA's Office of Acquisition Policy in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, and [GSA Order OGP 4800.2I](#). The GSA sources available to an entity depend on the entity type.*

Entity Type <sup>3</sup>	Example	Sources <sup>2</sup>	Reference <sup>1</sup>
Tribal Organization ISDEAA	Muscogee Creek Nation	a, b, c, d	Par 7.d.5
Tribal Organization NAHASDA & TCSA	Cocopah Indian Housing and Development	a, b, c	Par 7.d.5

### III. How to Request an Eligibility Determination

Entities are encouraged to review the list of existing eligible entities before submitting a request. All entities requesting eligibility determinations must submit the following information to [spe.request@gsa.gov](mailto:spe.request@gsa.gov).

1. Identify the entity type from the chart in Section I above (e.g., State or Local Instrumentality, Tribal Organization ISDEAA).
2. Identify the authority creating the requesting entity (e.g., Statute, Articles of Incorporation). Include any specific citations to streamline the review (e.g. Section, Paragraph).
3. Identify the sources of supply of interest, reference the chart in Section I above.
4. Identify any additional information, limited to one page, to support the eligibility determination request.
5. Provide copies of all supporting documentation, including referenced authorities.
6. Provide a point of contact if additional information is required.

- o GSA's Office of Acquisition Policy, in conjunction with a Tribal Request for Determination of Eligibility, will access the Federal Register where the Bureau of Indian Affairs has posted the most current list of Indian Tribes eligible to access Federal Sources of Supply.
- o Through its Office of Federal Acknowledgment (OFA) within the Office of the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior (Department, BIA implements Part 83 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (25 CFR Part 83), Federal Acknowledgment of American Indian Tribes. Petitioning groups that meet the criteria are given Federal "acknowledgment" as Indian tribes and by which they become eligible to receive services provided to members of Indian tribes. There are currently 573 eligible Tribal entities.
- o After GSA confirms that a requesting Tribe is included on the Federal Registrar, as is the case with the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, they add the Tribe to the list of Eligible Entities to access Federal Sources of Supply.

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r, Pacific ento, California. 20-18; 8:45 am]	The listed Indian entities are acknowledged to have the immunities and privileges available to federally recognized Indian Tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as the responsibilities, powers, limitations, and obligations of such Tribes. We have continued the practice of listing the Alaska Native entities separately for the purpose of facilitating identification of them.	Mono Indians, Big Valley Band, Big Valley Ran Bishop Paiute Tr the Paiute-Sho Bishop Comm Colony, Califo Blackfeet Tribe c Reservation of Blue Lake Ranch Bridgeport India listed as the Bi Colony of Calif Buena Vista Ran Indians of Calif Burns Paiute Tri the Burns Paiu Paiute Indian C Cabazon Band of California Cachil DeHe Ban the Colusa Ind Colusa Ranche Caddo Nation of Cahto Tribe of th Cahuilla Band of listed as the Ca Indians of the California) California Valley California Campo Band of I Indians of the Reservation, C Capitan Grande Mission Indian Group of Capit Mission Indian Reservation, C
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s	John Tahsuda, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Exercising the authority of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.	
90/	INDIAN TRIBAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE CONTIGUOUS 48 STATES RECOGNIZED AND ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE SERVICES FROM THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	
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ON CONTACT: Ms. au of Indian al Government 5-MIB, 1849 C , DC 20240. 2) 513-7641.		
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- Statute supporting Indian Tribe Eligibility:

- **Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2008: Amendments to Program Regulations**
- Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2008 - (Sec. 2) Amended the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) with respect to congressional findings to **make mandatory the role of the federal government** in providing housing assistance to Native Americans **and in promoting the economic self-sufficiency and self-determination of Native Americans.**
- Title I: Block Grants and Grant Requirements (Sec.101) Amends NAHASDA to: (1) provide for self-determined housing activities for tribal communities programs under the block grant program for Native American housing assistance; (2) **deem a tribe or tribally designated housing entity to be an executive agency for procurement purposes,** and (3) require, with respect to any grant made under NAHASDA that is intended to benefit one tribe, that the tribal employment or contract preference laws adopted by such tribe govern the administration of the grant or grant portion.
- **From the Reauthorization Act:**
  - **(j) Federal Supply Sources.--**For purposes of section 501 of title 40, United States Code, on election by the applicable Indian tribe--
  - (1) **Each Indian tribe** (or tribally designated housing entity) **shall be considered to be an Executive agency in carrying out any program, service, or other activity** under this Act; and
  - (2) **Each Indian tribe** or tribally designated housing entity and each employee of the Indian tribe or tribally designated housing **entity shall have access to sources of supply on the same basis as employees of an Executive agency.**
- **From 25 CFR Part 900**
- (7) **The Secretary is committed to implementing and fully supporting the policy of Indian self-determination by recognizing and supporting the many positive and successful efforts and directions of tribal governments and extending the applicability of this policy to all operational components within the Department.**
- **By fully extending Indian self-determination contracting to all operational components within the Department having programs or portions of programs for the benefit of Indians under section 102(a)(1) (A) through (D) and for the benefit of Indians because of their status as Indians under section 102(a)(1)(E), it is the Secretary's intent to support and assist Indian tribes in the development of strong and stable tribal governments capable of administering quality programs that meet the tribally determined needs and directions of their respective communities.**
- **It is also the policy of the Secretary to have all other operational components within the Department work cooperatively with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis so as to expedite the transition away from Federal domination of Indian programs and make the ideals of Indian self-government and self-determination a reality.**

(6) Use of Certain Federal supply schedules by state and local Governments. State and local governments have access to GSA sources of supply, as detailed below. State or local government, defined at 40 U.S.C. § 502(c)(3), includes any state, local, regional, or tribal government, or any instrumentality thereof (including any local educational agency or institution of higher education). In any case of the use by a state or local government of a Federal Supply Schedule, participation by a firm that sells to the Federal Government through its Federal supply schedule contract shall be voluntary with respect to a sale to the state or local government under that contract.

(a) Cooperative Purchasing. Pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 502(c), the Administrator may provide for the use by state or local governments of Schedule 70 and Schedule 84 for supplies and services available under those Federal supply schedules.

(b) Disaster Purchasing Program. As provided in 40 U.S.C. § 502(d), the Administrator may provide for the use of Federal Supply Schedules by state or local governments for the purchase of products and services to be used to facilitate recovery from major disasters declared by the President under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, to facilitate disaster preparedness or response, or to facilitate recovery from terrorism, or nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack.

(c) 1122 Program. 10 U.S.C. § 381 allows for the purchase of equipment suitable for counter-drug, homeland security, and emergency response activities through the Department of Defense. GSA maintains the catalog of available products under this program.

(d) Public Health Emergencies. State, local, territorial, and tribal governments may access Federal Supply Schedules as authorized users for goods and services when expending Federal grant funds in response to Public Health Emergencies declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Services Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 247d.

(7) The American National Red Cross. As provided in section 2 of Pub. L. 111-263, the Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010, codified at 40 U.S.C. § 502(e), the American National Red Cross in furtherance of its purposes set forth in 36 U.S.C. § 300102 is authorized to access Federal Supply Schedules. Authorization to use Federal Supply Schedules under the authority cited in this paragraph does not include purchases for resale.

(8) Other Qualified Organizations. Under the Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2010, 40 U.S.C. § 502(e), the Administrator may provide for the use by other qualified organizations, to include the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD), of Federal Supply Schedules. Purchases under this authority by other qualified organizations shall be used in furtherance of purposes determined to be appropriate to facilitate emergency preparedness and disaster relief and set forth in guidance by the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This authority may not be used to purchase supplies for resale. The term "qualified organization" means a relief or disaster assistance organization as described in section 309 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 5152).

e. Other statutes. Other statutes authorize specific organizations to use GSA sources of supply and services. The organizations that have had eligibility reviews conducted and that have been determined eligible to use GSA sources of supply are listed in Appendix B or Appendix C, as appropriate. The major categories of such organizations include:

(1) Certain institutions.

The following activities are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services and are listed in Appendix B:

- (a) Howard University (20 U.S.C. § 130)
- (b) Gallaudet College [University] (20 U.S.C. § 4362)
- (c) National Institute for the Deaf (20 U.S.C. § 4362) and
- (d) American Printing House for the Blind (20 U.S.C. § 106).

(2) Governments authorized under 48 U.S.C. § 1469e.

As provided in 48 U.S.C. § 1469e, the governments of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands are eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. These governments are listed in Appendix B.

(3) Entities authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA).

Section 607 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 2357, provides that the President may authorize friendly countries, international organizations, the American Red Cross, and voluntary nonprofit relief agencies to use GSA sources of supply and services when determined consistent with and in furtherance of the international development goals of the FAA. The President delegated his authority to make relevant Section 607 determinations under the FAA to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Entities determined eligible under this authority are listed in Appendix C. Purchases are limited to those for civilian use only.

(4) Non-appropriated fund activities.

FPMR 101-26.000 provides that certain civilian and military commissaries and non-appropriated fund activities may use GSA sources of supply and services for their own use, not for resale, unless otherwise authorized by the individual Federal agency and GSA has concurred.

8. Ineligible activities.

Except for the acquisition of excess personal property through sponsoring agencies, which is governed by FMR 102-36.185 - 102-36.205 and not this GSA Order, or in accordance with paragraph 7.d(6)(d) above regarding state and local governments expending Federal grant funds in response to Public Health Emergencies, Federal grantees are ineligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. In addition, a cost-reimbursement contractor cannot transfer procurement authorization to a third party.

9. Travel and transportation.

a. Persons. Organizations seeking to use GSA sources of supply and services for travel-related services and transportation of persons must obtain a separate determination for the requested service(s). This is necessary to determine whether the requesting entity is eligible under the language of the specific contract(s); e.g., travel management services, travel charge card services, and air passenger transportation.

b. Goods. An organization seeking to use GSA sources of supply for transportation of goods pursuant to a contract entered into under the FAR may do so if the requesting entity is eligible under the language of the specific contract(s); e.g., express small package delivery, express heavyweight delivery services. As a general matter, transportation under GSA's tenders of service entered into under 49 U.S.C. § 13712 or similar statutes governing common carriage are limited to transportation for the Federal Government. Thus, an entity that is not part of the Federal Government may not use these tenders of service.

10. Excess, surplus, and forfeited property.

The eligibility of organizations to obtain supplies and services through GSA's personal property utilization and disposal programs is not governed by this GSA Order.

11. Determination of eligibility.

Organizations other than those covered in the appendices to this GSA Order may be eligible to use GSA sources of supply and services. Organizations requesting an eligibility determination should submit a request by mail to the U.S. General Services Administration, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy (MV), 1800 F St. NW, Suite 2200, Washington, DC 20405, or by email to [spe.request@gsa.gov](mailto:spe.request@gsa.gov).

Include in the request the name and contact number of the entity or organization with applicable supporting documentation and any separate statutory authority that may exist, for GSA's analysis and determination.

Additional organizations, upon an affirmative determination of eligibility, may be posted to the appropriate appendix of the GSA Order on GSA's website at <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/mediaId/176231/fileName/SignedGSADirective48002I.action>

12. Signature.

/S/ \_\_\_\_\_  
TROY CRIBB  
Associate Administrator  
Office of Government-wide Policy